WESTERN LUMINARY.

"THE LAMB IS THE LIGHT THEREOF."—Rev. xxi. 23

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RELIGIOUS STATE OF FRANCE.

From the Recorder & Telegraph.

BOSTON MONLHLY CONCERT. OCT. 7.

A considerable portion of the evening was taken up by the Rev. Sereno E. Dwight, in describing the moral and religious condition of France. He remarked that a stranger on landing in France, might easily travel through the country without discovering there was a Protestant church in the kingdom; but on farther information, he would find at least a remnant of piety existing in different places; though subject to many inconveniences and embarrassments from the general prevalence of popery.

In Paris there are four places, where public worship is held on the Sabbath in the English language: 1st. the Chapel of the British Ambassador, where the chaplain of the embassy preaches every Sabbath morning. 2d The French protestant church in the Rue St. Honora, in which the same gentleman officiates in the afternoon. 3d, The American church; so called because an American resident in Paris [who has since returned to this country] procured, through the medium of Mr. Gallatin, our minister at the French court, the consent of the government for its establishment. It is a small circular hall in the upper story of the church last mentioned. The present minister is the Rev Mark Wilks, a most valuable and pious man: yet so numerous and pressing are his engagements as agent of the English Continental Society, &c. that he is able to devote but a small portion of his time to pastoral duties. Being absent when Mr D. attended, the congregation was small, including but few Americans, the others being English Dissenters. 4th. The fourth place of worship in English, is in the Chateau Marbouffe in the Champs Elysees, a building purchased by the Rev. LEWIS WAY at an expense of £10,000 sterling. Mr Way is possessed of a very large fortune, and is a man eminently devoted to the prosperity of religion. He himself opened this place of worship, and preached there regularly until his health failed, which was sometime in the month of May last. When Mr D. attended, the house was filled; almost all the hearers being English residents in Paris, of which description there are said to be usually not less than 20,000.

Of French Protestant churches in Paris—either Reformed or Lutheran—there are four or five. Some of the clergy, who formerly embraced Unitarian sentiments, appear to have renounced them. Yet their preaching, even now, is not always remarkably discriminating. Among other things, the long contest with popery seems to have had an unfavourable influ-

p. 275 follows p. 286

ence. Those, however, who have witnessed the progress of evangelical religion in that metropolis, are greatly encouraged; and Mr. D was assured by Rev. Mr. Wilks and other clergymen, that nothing was wanting but houses of worship and faithful ministers, to induce many thousands of the people to unite themselves to Protestant congregations. The existing churches for French Protestants are very much crowded. A French Bible Society, Missionary Society, and Tract Society, are strange names; yet such Societies have recently been formed, and are every year gaining strength.

There is also in Paris a Theological Institution, under the charge of the Rev. Prof. Galland, a man of high attainments and great excellence, who was called to that station from his pastoral labours in Berne. Two or three professors are connected with him in the management of the Institution, all of whom are regarded as men of piety. The students, of whom there is a considerable number, are generally poor, and are aided by the liberality of English Christians. The character of these young men is excellent.

Though France is a Catholic country, yet, with the exception of a few periods of short duration in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, dissent from the established religion has not been wholly prevented, as it has been in Spain and Italy. The Protestants were very numerous before the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Eve, and again before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The late Emperor, though he established the Catholic Church, was an avowed enemy to religious persecution, and a decided friend to the Protestant church, to which he gave many important privileges. As such, his memory is cherished with gratitude by all the Protestants of France. The charter given by the late king, Louis XVIII, owing probably to the very difficult circumstances in which he was placed on ascending the throne, was favorable to their civil and religious liberty. It acknowledged and secured the rights of the Protestant church. Yet in the early part of his reign, in 1815, 16, and 17, very violent persecutions existed in the south of France against the Protestants, and a considerable number of them are said to have suffered death from the hands of violence. If the government did not directly sanction this violence, it is regarded by the Protestants as having winked at it;—yet they appear to suppose that Louis XVIII himself was opposed to it, and was not unfriendly to their cause. The present king is far less favorable to the Protestant religion than his predecessor. He has been, through life, an open profligate, and most notorious libertine; and now, to make his peace with the church and with heaven, he has commenced the furious bigot, and readily consents to any measures, however oppressive, which are proposed by the Catholic party against the Protestants and their religion.

A law was enacted last winter, professedly to *prevent sacrilege;* the purport of which is, that if any individual in passing a statue of the Virgin Mary, shall treat it with disrespect, (without specifying what the disrespect is) he shall be liable to lose his right hand—or, as the case may be, his life. While this law was under debate, a Protestant peer, from the south of France, waited on the King, and told him that if the bill should pass, and an attempt were made to enforce it, it would produce an insurrection in that part of the kingdom; and earnestly besought that it might not be sanctioned by the throne. The king told him he should have gone with his complaint to the Minister of Religion. He replied that he had done so; and because his application was rejected there, he now appealed to his Majesty. The king is said to have turned on his heel, with the declaration,

"You know, Sir, there is no salvation out of the Catholic Church"

Another law was enacted, in the course of the same session, that marriages should be solemnized, not only before a magistrate, but subsequently before the clergyman to whose parish the parties belonged. The object was, to compel all who were not already avowed Protestants, to declare themselves Catholics. Quite different, however, has been the result; as a large proportion of such persons, indignant at the course pursued, have declared themselves Protestants. Yet from such accessions as these, it is obvious that the cause of truth is rather weakened than confirmed; and in this view the subject is regarded by intelligent Christians in France.

Far the larger number of Protestants are in the south of France. There they have many large congregations, furnished with respectable clergymen, and in many of the departments constitute the majority of the population. Since the persecutions of 1815, they have increased very rapidly in that part of the kingdom. They are very numerous also on the borders of Switzerland, and on the Rhine; in the two Departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, far more so than the Catholics. There the Lutheran clergy are more numerous than those of the Reformed church; and too many of both have imbibed the Unitarianism and Neologism of Germany, with effects equally undesirable upon the religious character of the people.

Though the government is thus hostile to the Protestants, and inclined to exercise severity towards them, yet so long as the charter of Louis XVIII is permitted to continue in force, they will retain no small degree of religious freedom, as by it they are permitted to circulate books, and, on application to the constituted authorities, to establish churches. The general intelligence which exists in France, the freedom of the press, the unpopularity of the French king, and the prevalence of infidelity, all afford a sort of security to religious freedom.

The Bible is very rarely to be found in France, either in families or in the booksellers' shops. Except in the few shops kept by Protestants, it is not for sale in Paris. The Catholics are, almost without exception, extremely ignorant of its contents. It is indeed very rare to find either a layman or a clergyman of this denomination, who appears to have any knowledge of it, except what is derived from a compilation often to be met with, made up of extracts from the histories of the Old and New Testaments, the Apocrypha, and the Lives of the Saints.

The number of Protestants in France was estimated in 1807 at two millions; and may probably now amount to 2,500,000 or 3,000,000, scattered extensively through the kingdom. This dispersion, if they can be united, will give them far greater influence. And many circumstances now conspire to promote union and co-operation—particularly the persecutions of the government, the liberty of the press, the establishment of a Bible Society, a Tract Society, a Missionary Society, and the Theological Seminary at Paris. British Christians also, particularly in the labours of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Continental Society, are exerting a powerful influence in uniting the hearts and concentrating the efforts of the Protestants of France. Extracts from the Reports and Correspondence of the British Religious Charitable Societies, are regularly published. Attempts at persecution are immediately exposed in the English newspapers; and since the abolition of the *censure*, in those of France also. The clergymen employed as agents, by the Continental Society, have succeeded in waking up a spirit of inquiry; and in a considerable number of places their labours have been

followed by unusual attention to religion, both among Protestants and Catholics. Several of the Catholic clergy have in consequence come forward as open friends to evangelical religion.

ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT AT PORT NATAL.

As it is now contemplated to form an establishment on the African coast on a more extended plan than that of Messurado, or more properly, if this can be be done, to enlarge that settlement, it may be necessary to state some facts in regard to what has already been done. It appears, from a London paper, that Lieutenant Farewell, of the English Navy, and a small party, have formed an establishment at the third point Natal, commonly called Port Natal, which he has obtained by grant from the king of the eastern coast of Africa, comprehending both the harbor and the surrounding territory. This he has fortified by two kraals on a rising ground with the assistance of fifty Africans. He has completed around this little settlement a wall of manure, earth, and clay, trenched without, on which four cannon have been mounted. The country around Port Natal is described as beautiful without the necessity of any artificial aid to assist nature—nay, the eastern coast of Africa is almost paradisiacal—the foliage is rich and green, grass thick, high and rich, interspersed with picturesque woods abounding with game, climate salubrious; not even one of Lieutenant Farewell's party was ever sick; and from the trial and appearance of the soil, it proves admirably adapted for the reception of all the vegetable productions of every part of the inhabitable globe.

Lieutenant Farewell is, besides fortifying himself in his newly acquired territory, engaged in the ivory trade, in which he seems to have been very successful. Another enterprising young man, by the name of Flinn, is forming another establisment about thirty miles from Point Natal, who has adopted the manners of the natives, smearing his body with oil, and is likewise engaged in the collection of ivory. The natives who inhabit the surrounding country, construct houses of bamboo and palm leaves, and the floors they cover with mats.

There is a butted city about two days' walk from Lieutenant Farewell's establishment, containing about thirteen thousand active young men, in a state of nudity—their instrument of offence is a simple spear, and of defence a shield; their houses are made in the shape of beehives, composed of manure, clay, and earth, which hardens by an exposure to the solar rays.

The people are governed by a king, who in his royal humanity allows of a plurality of wives in no case excepting his own; and to check the evils of an overgrown population, does not hesitate to put the newborn infants to death as soon as it may subserve his own royal will and pleasure

So extraordinary was the appearance of that noble animal, the horse, to Chaca and his tribe, that when Lieutenant Farewell first arrived among them, and Chaca saw the horse gallop, mounted, he offered and actually gave Lieutenant Farewell six live bullocks to gallop him again. He holds the animal in the greatest terror and fear, nor could he be reconciled to approach it. He has an abundance of bullocks, and to prevent their destruction, from the intrusion of the numerous quadrupeds, they are kraaled every night.

[*Saturday Herald.*

THE JEW IN WILNA.

In the advance of the French against Russia, a Colonel, strolling the suburbs of Wilna, heard cries of distress from a house, and entering to ascertain the cause, he found four soldiers engaged in plundering and ill treating an aged Jew and a young girl. The marauders, not being inclined to relinquish their

prey, proceeded to blows, but the Colonel, who was an excellent swordsman, laid two of his assailants dead on the spot, and drove the other two from the house severely wounded—he himself received slight wounds, and a ball grazed his cheek. On the return of the remnant of the French army, oppressed with fatigue, want, and disease, the worn out soldier, in rags, sought the dwelling of the Jew, and with difficulty was recognized; so completely changed was his appearance. The Jew completely furnished his wardrobe, and contrived to send him through the hostile armies to France. At the peace, the Colonel was obliged to retire on a miserable pittance, which an aged mother and a sister shared. He had forgotten the Jew of Wilna, when one evening in the spring of 1816, a man called at his humble abode, in the suburbs of Paris, and having satisfied himself as to his identity, placed in his hands a packet and vanished. On opening it the Colonel found bills on a banker in Paris, to the amount of 5000*l.* with the following note:

"He whose daughter you preserved from a brutal ravisher, whose life you saved, and whose house you protected from plunder, at the risk of your own existence, sends you an offering of his gratitude; the only return he requires, is, if ever you hear the Jews contemned, you will say, that one of that race knew how to be grateful."

The old Jew died at Vienna; his daughter, the heiress of his immense wealth, the largest portion of which was in the French funds, visited Paris. It was natural she should seek the brave man who had preserved her from the worst of fates: and with no common emotion he found the young girl he had protected now a blooming and beautiful woman, and amiable as she was engaging. He became a lover, and she consented to be a wife. With her hand he received more than 100,000*l.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

VOICE FROM THE SEA.

The following formidable appeal, coming as it does from *one hundred and fourteen* respectable Masters and Mates of vessels, speaks, we have no doubt, the sentiments of the whole body of American seamen, and is entitled to the highest consideration. It is a loud call for the organization of a National Institution; a voice which should be heard throughout the Union, and be promptly responded.—*Fam. Vis.*

To the editor of the Mariner's Magazine.

We, whose names are hereunto written, being Masters and Mates of vessels, feeling a deep interest in the promotion of morality and religion among Seamen, and believing that the proposed organization of a *National Seamen's Friend Society*, on the principles of the British and Foreign Seamen's Friend Society, and the great institutions of benevolence in our own country, is the most effectual measure that could be adopted to advance the great object in view, beg leave, through your Magazine, to express a hope that the project may be carried into effect. It is our decided conviction that the efforts of individual Societies, without concert of action, or correspondence of labour, however useful or important they may be, will not be able to accomplish the great end in view, with the same ease, or in the same period, that the uniform and increased operations of a general Institution would.

Signed by 114 Captains & Mates.

Harbor of N York, Sept. 1825.

SYNOD OF GENESEE.

The Synod of Genesee met in the village of Rochester, N. Y. on the 20th September.

The Religious Advocate contains the following summary of the state of religion:

In the commencement of the narrative, the Synod enumerate and deplore

at some length, the moral evils which exist within their bounds, and which call for humiliation, fasting, and prayer.

Among the favorable things existing, they state—the increasing number of ministers, and houses for public worship—an increasing attention to the subject of Sabbath Schools, and other benevolent institutions of a religious character—and the prosperity of the Theological Seminary at Auburn.—On the subject of revivals of religion, it states, "the church in Pittsford has received an accession of 38 members, and more are expected to join Sixty have been added to the church in Lockport, one hundred and thirteen to the church in Genesee, twenty to that in Jamestown, and twenty to that of Buffalo—most of whom, it is believed, have been born of the Spirit during the year." More than four hundred and fifty have been added to the churches under the care of the Synod the present year.

The Synod of Genesee, comprises the Presbyteries of Niagara, Genesee, Ontario, Rochester and Buffalo, and has under its care 53 ministers and licentiates, and about ninety churches, all of which are included in that part of this state, lying west of Canandaigua.

PROCLAMATION,

By DEWITT CLINTON, *Governor of the state of New York.*

Whereas, public demonstrations of gratitude to Almighty God, especially for signal and unmerited blessings, are enjoined by the most impressive considerations of patriotism, and the most solemn obligations of religion; and whereas it has been his divine pleasure to continue his manifestations of great goodness to the people of this state, in averting the ravages of disease, multiplying the fruits of the earth, promoting the diffusion of religion and useful knowledge, advancing the interests of agriculture, manufactures, trade, and commerce, prospering internal improvements, vouchsafing the enjoyment of liberty, peace and plenty, and infusing an increasing spirit of good will and harmony into this great community: Now, therefore, under a grateful sense of these indulgent dispensations, a solemn conviction that private happiness and public prosperity are indissolubly connected with the cultivation of religion, and a deep solicitude to endeavor to merit the favour of Divine Providence, I do hereby recommend to the good people of this state, the observance of *Thursday the 24th of November next*, as a day of public prayer and thank-giving

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the privy seal of the state, at the city of Albany, this 18th day of October, Anno Domini, 1825.

DEWITT CLINTON.

From the N. Y. Observer.

PREMIUM OFFERED FOR A TRACT.

The Committee of the *American Tract Society, instituted at New York*, have received a donation of *fifty dollars*, to constitute a premium to be awarded to the writer of the best Tract, in the opinion of the Publishing Committee, which shall be presented previous to the first day of January next, *On the duty of Professors of religion, especially those who have wealth, to consecrate their property to the spread of the gospel.*

"The thought," says a communication from the donor, "rests with weight upon my mind, that in making a profession of religion, we consecrate our property, as well as ourselves, to the service of God. Yet are not many guilty of the sin which was visited with such signal vengeance upon Annanias and Sapphira, of keeping back a part of what they have devoted to the Lord? I tremble, especially for the wealthy professor, lest to very many such the

saying of our Lord should be verified, that, "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." Cannot something be published in the inviting form of a Tract, that shall bring home to the consciences of professors of religion these solemn truths?"

The communications should be addressed to *Mr. William A Hallock, Corresponding Secretary of the American Tract Society, No. 3, Cedar street, New-York;* and the wishes of the writers, as to the mention of their names, and the disposal of their manuscripts after they have been read by the Committee, will be in all respects strictly complied with.

MISSION TO AFRICA.

Extract of a letter from Lott Carey, Missionary to Liberia, under the patronage of the Baptist General Convention.

MONROVIA, Aug. 16, 1825.

I have made a visit up to Grand Cape Mount; and while I was there, I lost no time in endeavoring to determine what was the prospect of getting a school on the way among them. They are very desirous that I shall establish a school u there. I think, if the Board will support a school one year, that after that time it may be conducted with very little expense; and all I am waiting for is books, and the opinion of the Board on this subject. Please lose no time in getting books sent on for this object, for that is the largest field for labour on this part of the Coast. Any man whose heart is set fully on the work, may find a rich field there. There is a young man here that promises well. Him I expect to send up after I get it established.

Our little church has been wonderfully blessed of late. I baptised two yesterday; one the Sunday before; and three the Sunday before that.

If the Board of Missions ever intend to send a Missionary to Africa, now is the time, and Grand Cape Mount is the place. I have the king's letter; and he has my promise for a teacher. He knows that I look to you to enable me to perform it.

Yours,
LOTT CAREY.

DOMESTIC SLAVE TRADE.

A Raleigh, N. C. paper of the 13th ult. contains the following statement:

"We witnessed a spectacle a few days since, which is of too frequent occurrence in our country; one, however, which we never view but with abhorrence. We mean Negro trading, or what in vulgar parlance, is styled *speculating*. A drove of Negroes, on their way to market, passed through Raleigh last week, and encamped for the night about thirty miles distant.—As the owner was about securing them for the night, one of the negroes took up a stone, and struck him with such violence as felled him to the ground. In the confusion which ensued, *five* of them escaped in chains, one of whom only has been retaken. The remainder are supposed to be in this vicinity."

Norwegian Emigrants.—A vessel has arrived at this port, with emigrants from Norway. The vessel is very small, measuring only about 45 tons, and brought forty-six passengers, male and female, all bound to Ontario county, where an agent, who came over some time since, purchased a tract of land. They have had a voyage of fourteen weeks; and are all in good health and spirits.

An enterprise like this, argues a good deal of boldness in the master of the vessel, as well as an adventurous spirit in the passengers, most of whom belong to families from the vicinity of a little town at the southwestern extremity of

Norway, near Cape Stavanger. Those who came from the farms are dressed in coarse cloths of domestic manufacture, of a fashion different from the American; but those who inhabited the town wear calicoes and gay shawls, imported from England —*N. Y. Obs.*

Sacrifices to Confucius.—From the *Shing-meaouche* it appears that there are in China 1560 temples dedicated to Confucius. At the spring and autumnal sacrifices offered to him, it is calculated, in the work now quoted, that there are immolated, on these occasions, annually:

Bullocks – – –	6
Pigs – – –	27,000
Sheep – – –	5,800
Deer – – –	2,800
Rabbits – –	27,000
	62,606

Thus there are annually sacrificed to Confucius in China, upwards of 62,000 victims; and it is added, there are offered at the same time 27,600 pieces of silk. What becomes of these does not appear.—*Col. Star.*

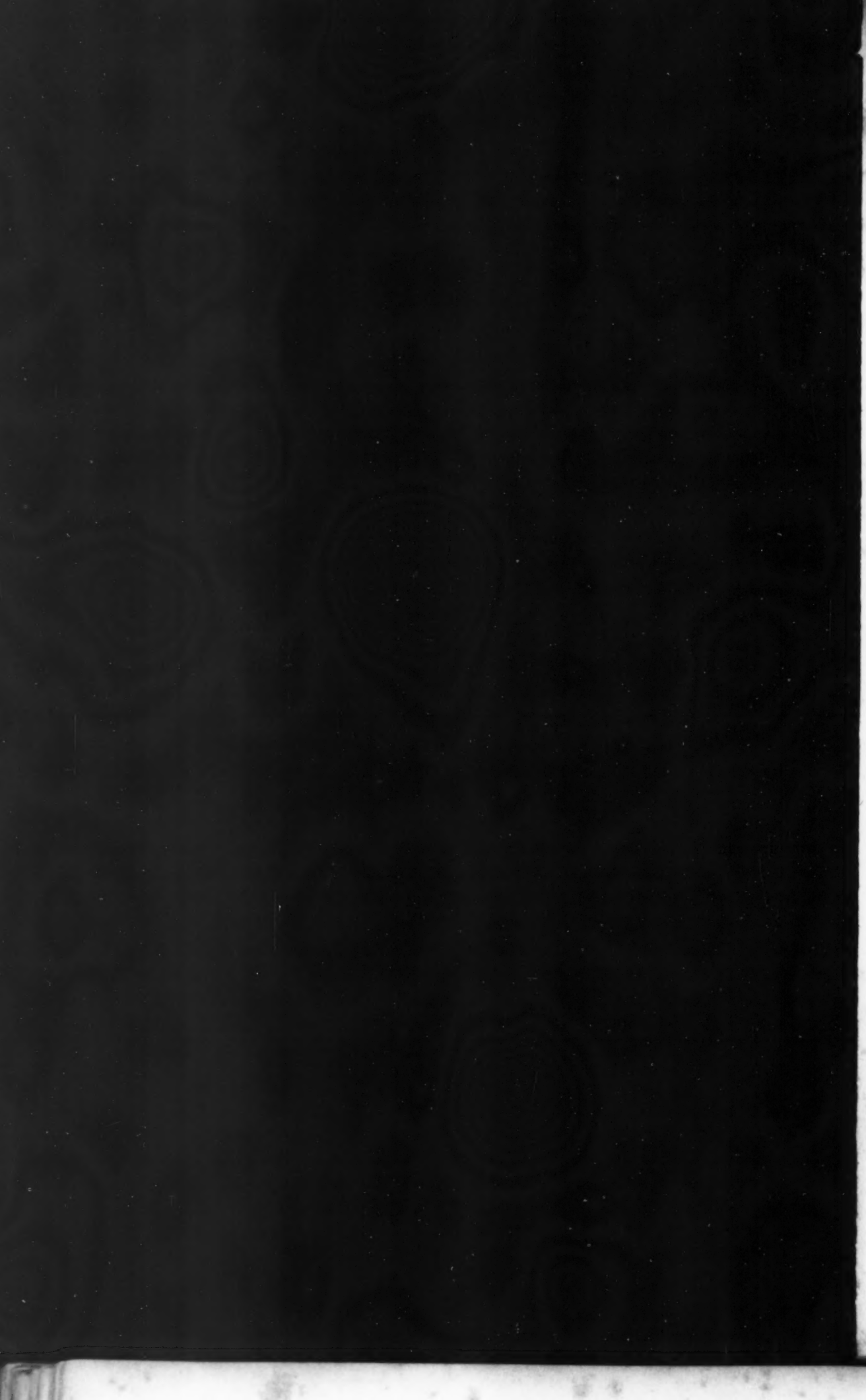
ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF THE BIBLE.

There are many *Anglo-Saxon* versions of differents parts of the Old and New-Testament.

The most ancient *English* translation is that of *Wickliff*. It was finished about the year 1367. It was revised by some of his followers. Both the original and the revised translation are still extant in manuscript: the printed copies of it are not uncommon. —The manuscript copies of the latter are more rare than the copies of the former.

The principal *printed editions* are 1st, those of *Tyndal* and *Coverdale;* 2d, the *Genevan Bible*, or the translations made by the English, who fled to Geneva, to avoid the persecutions of Queen Mary; 3d, the *Episcopal* translation, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, under the direction of Matthew Parker, the celebrated archbishop of Canterbury; 4th, *King James's Bible*:—it was printed in 1611, and is that, which is at present used in all the British dominions; the original copy, with the manuscript corrections, is in the Bodleian library; 5th, the English translations made by the *Roman Catholics*. The chief of these are, the *Rhemish Testament*, printed at Rheims in 1582. In the year 1589, Dr. Fulke, master of Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge, reprinted this translation, together with the Bishop's Bible, in two columns. It is a curious performance, and very much deserves the attention of those, who study the subjects in controversy between the Roman Catholics and Protestants, particularly such as turn on Scriptural interpretation. The *Doway Bible* is printed in two volumes quarto, in 1609. 1610.—It is said to be made from "the authentic Latin." A new edition of it was published in five volumes octavo, in 1750, by the late Dr. Challoner.—Besides these, a translation in two volumes large octavo was published at Doway, in the year 1730, by Dr. Witham. It is enriched with useful concise notes.—*Butler's Horæ Biblicæ.*

The first book, according to chronologists, is supposed to have been written in Job's time. Thirty thousand books were burnt by order of Leo in 791. A very large estate was given for one book on Cosmography, by king Alfred. Books were sold at from 10*l.* to 30*l.* each in 1400. The first printed book was the vulgate edition of the Bible in 1462; the second was Cicero de Officiis 1467; Conelius Nepos, published at Moscow, was the first classical book printed in Russia, April 29, 1762.—*N. Gaz.*



THE LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON:
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1825.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE W. LUMINARY.

"MONROE, *Cr. Nation, Sept.* 8, 1825.

"W[illegible]sire, through the medium of the Luminary to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the use of this mission, viz:—Romney, Virginia, $11 00, collected by Rev. S. Taylor, August 29th, 1824.—Episcopal church, Brownsville, $5 10, by the same, September 5th, 1824.—Union Town, Pa. $3 16, by Rev. J. Kennedy.—The reason of this acknowledgement appearing so late is this: when the money was collected, Mr Taylor expected an opportunity of delivering it to brother Blair in Kentucky, then on his way to Monroe; but being unavoidably detained, he did not arrive until after his departure."

TUSCUMBIA, Ala. Sept. 28, 1325.

Dear Sir,

The above note I have copied from a letter received by this morning's mail, from the missionaries at Monroe. It is desirable that the acknowledgment come under the notice of the donors. Should your paper not be circulated in those places where the collections were made, be so good as to request the editor of some paper which is received in one or all of them, to give it an insertion.

It is near six weeks since I left Monroe. The fall session of our school was to commence on the 10th inst. Our two new stations are progressing. We hope to open the schools at these places early next spring, provided we can obtain missionaries to occupy them. On this subject we have much solicitude. We have been extending our inquiries to various quarters, but have hitherto failed. We feel ourselves pledged to the Indians, by whom these schools are to be supported, to commence operations immediately. They look to us to furnish the necessary helps to conduct the schools. This circumstance increases our anxiety. We look to Him, who has hitherto kindly supplied all our wants, to send us labourers. We feel an humble confidence that the work will not be left to languish through want of men or means. The Lord will provide.

Should we be spared to open the schools, our wants will be many. Clothing for the children, books, plantation tools, medicines, household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. will be indispensable. Were our christian friends on the waters of the Mississippi disposed, they could afford us much aid in these things. The means of conveying benefactions from any part of the western country to either station, are safe and easy. We shall be compelled to look to some quarter for supplies of clothing, both for the children and mission family; and where shall we look so naturally, as to those who have it in their power to help us with little inconvenience to themselves? The funds allowed for the support of these new schools are not large. The interest of $30.000 at six per cent. is all that we can command, which is a small allowance for two establishments, in which the greater part of the children must be boarded. For the information of those who may be disposed to aid these stations, please publish the address to each, viz:

For the station at Martyn, 45 miles from Chickasaw Bluff, address to *Rev. William C. Blair, Martyn station, care of Winchester & Carr, Memphis, Chickasaw Bluff.*

For the station at Cane Creek, address to the subscriber, *care of Mr. Jas. Elliott, Tuscumbia, Alabama.*

Our agents on the way, are *January & Sutherland*, Maysville, *Bell & Keating*, Louisville, and *Mr Willis*, Golconda.

I am yours, very respectfully,

THOS. C. STUART

FROM DR. PLOT'S HISTORY OF OXFORDSHIRE.

Soon after the murder of King Charles I, a commission was appointed to survey the king's house at Woodstock, with the manor, park, woods, and other demesnes to that manor belonging; and one Collins, under a feigned name, hired himself as secretary to the commissioners, who, upon the 13th of October, 1649, met, and took up their residence in the king's own rooms. His majesty's bed-chamber they made their kitchen, council hall their pantry, and the presence-chamber was the place where they sat for the despatch of business His majesty's dining room they made their wood-yard, and stored it with the wood of the famous royal oak from the high park, which, that nothing might be left with the name of king about it, they had dug up by the roots, and split and bundled up into faggots for their firing.

Things being thus prepared, they sat on the 16th of the same month for the despatch of business; and in the midst of their first debate, there entered a large black dog, (as they thought) which made a dreadful howling, overturned two or three of their chairs, and then crept under a bed and vanished. This gave them the greater surprise, as the doors were kept constantly locked, so that no real dog could get in or out The next day their surprise was increased, when sitting at dinner in a lower room, they heard plainly the noise of persons walking over their heads, tho' they well knew the doors were all locked, and there could be nobody there. Presently after they heard also, all the wood of the king's oak, brought by parcels from the dining room and thrown with great violence into the presence chamber; as also all the chairs, stools, tables, and other furniture, forcibly hurled about the room; their papers containing the minutes of their transactions were torn, and the ink-glass broken.

When all this noise had ceased, Giles Sharp, their secretary, proposed to enter first into these rooms; and in presence of the commissioners, from whom he received the key, he opened the doors, and found the wood spread about the room, the chairs tossed about and broken, the papers torn, and the ink-glass broken, (as has been said,) but not the least track of any human creature, nor the least reason to suspect one, as the doors were all fast and the keys in the custody of the commissioners. It was therefore unanimously agreed, that the power who did this mischief must have entered the room at the key-hole.

The night following, Sharp the secretary, with two of the commissioners' servants, as they were in bed in the same room, which room was contiguous to that where the commissioners lay, had their bed's feet lifted so much higher than their heads, that they expected to have their necks broken, and then they were let fall at once with so much violence as shook the whole house, and more than ever terrified the commissioners.

On the night of the 19th, as all were in bed in the same room for greater safety, and lights burning by them, the candles went out with a sulphureous smell, and that moment many trenchers of wood were hurled about the room, which next morning were found to be the same their honours had eaten on the day before, which were all removed from the pantry, though not a lock was found opened in the whole house.

The next night they still fared worse; the candles went out as before, the curtains of their honors' beds were rattled to and fro with great violence; their honours received many cruel blows and bruises, by eight great pewter dishes and a number of wooden trenchers being thrown on their beds, which being heaved off were heard rolling about the room, though in the morning none of

these were to be seen. This night likewise, they were alarmed with the tumbling down of oaken billets about the rooms, and other frightful noises; but all was clear in the morning as if no such thing happened.

The next night the keeper of the king's house and his dog lay in the commissioners' room, and then they had no disturbance.

But on the night of the 22d, though the dog lay in the room as before, yet the candles went out, a number of brick bats fell from the chimney into the room, the dog howled piteously, their bed clothes were all stripped off, and their terror increased.

On the 24th they thought all the wood of the king's oak was violently thrown down by their bed sides; they counted sixty four billets that fell, and some hit and shook the beds in which they lay; but in the morning none were found there, nor had the door been opened where the billet wood was kept.

The next night the candles were put out, the curtains rattled, and a dreadful crack like thunder was heard; and one of the servants running in haste, thinking his master was killed, found three dozen of trenchers laid smoothly under the quilt by him.

But all this was nothing to what succeeded afterwards: the 29th about midnight, the candles went out, something walked majestically about the room, and opened and shut the windows; great stones were thrown violently into the room, some of which fell on the beds, others on the floor; and at about a quarter after one, a noise was heard as of forty cannon discharged together, and again repeated at about eight minutes distance. This alarmed and raised all the neighborhood, who, coming into their honors' room, gathered up the great stones, eighty in number, and laid them by in the corner of a field, where, in Dr. Plot's time, who reports the story, they were to be seen. This noise, like the discharge of cannon, was heard through all the country for sixteen miles round. During these noises, which were heard in both rooms together, the commissioners and their servants gave one another over for lost, and cried out for help; and Giles Sharp, snatching up a sword, had well nigh killed one of their honors, mistaking him for the spirit, as he came in his shirt from his room to theirs. While they were together the noise continued, and part of the tiling from the house was stripped off, and all the windows of an upper story were taken away with it

On the 30th, at midnight, something walked into the chamber, treading like a bear; it walked many times about, then threw the warming pan violently on the floor; at the same time a large quantity of broken glass, accompanied with great stones and horses bones, came pouring into the room, with uncommon force These were all found in the morning, to the astonishment and terror of the commissioners, who were yet determined to go on with their business.

But on the first of November, the most dreadful scene of all ensued. Candles in every part of the room were lighted up, and a great fire made. At midnight, the candles all yet burning, a noise like the bursting of a cannon was heard in the room, and the burning billets were tossed about by it even into their honors' beds, who called Giles and his companions to their relief, otherwise the house had been burnt to the ground. About an hour after the candles went out as usual, the crack as of many cannon was heard, and many pailfuls of green stinking water were thrown upon their honors' beds; great stones were also thrown in as before, the bed curtains and bed-steads torn and broken, the windows shattered, and the whole neighborhood alarmed with the most dreadful noises; nay, the very rabbit stealers that were abroad that night in the warren, were so ter-

rified that they fled for fear, and left their ferrets behind them. One of their honors this night, spoke, and "in the name of God, asked what it was and why it disturbed them so?" No answer was given to this; but the noise ceased for a while, when the spirit came again, and, as they all agreed, brought with it seven devils worse than itself. One of the servants now lighted a large candle, and set it in the door way, between the two chambers, to see what passed; and as he watched it, he plainly saw a hoof striking the candle and candle stick into the middle of the room, and afterwards making three scrapes over the snuff, scraped it out. Upon this, the same person was so bold as to draw a sword; but he had scarce got it out when he felt another invisible hand holding it too, and pulling it from him; and at length prevailing, struck him so violently on the head with the pommel, that he fell down for dead. At this instant was heard another burst like the discharge of the broadside of a ship of war, and at about a minute or two's distance each, no less than nineteen more such; these shook the house so violently that they expected every moment it would fall upon their heads. The neighbours, on this, as has been said, being all alarmed, flocked to the house in great numbers, and all joined in prayer and psalm-singing, during which the noise still continued in the other rooms, and the discharge of cannons was heard as from without, though no visible agent was seen to discharge them. But what was the most alarming of all, and put an end to their proceedings effectually, happened the next day as they were all at dinner, when a paper in which they had signed a mutual agreement to reserve a part of the premises out of the general survey, and afterwards to share it among themselves, (which paper they had hid for the present under the earth in a pot in one corner of the room, and in which an orange tree grew) was consumed in a wonderful manner, by the earth's taking fire with which the pot was filled, and burning violently with a blue fume and an intolerable stench, so that they were all driven out of the house, to which they could never be again prevailed upon to return."

This wonderful contrivance was all the invention of the memorable Joseph Collins of Oxford, otherwise called "Funny Joe," who having hired himself as secretary, under the name of Giles Sharp, by knowing the private traps belonging to the house, and the help of pulvis fulminans, and other chemical preparations, and letting his fellow-servants into the scheme, carried on the deceit without discovery to the very last, insomuch that the late Dr Plot, in his Natural History, relates the whole for fact.

CONDITION OF SPAIN.

Late accounts from Spain indicate that a state of unusual disorder still continues to exist in that country, and that things are rapidly hastening to the crisis when some important convulsion will take place. The banditti, or rather the constitutional forces, overrun most of the provinces, retiring into their fastnesses on the approach of any force to subdue them, and levying contributions with impunity, when their enemies retire. Agricultural pursuits are almost entirely abandoned on account of the heavy tax imposed on the cultivators of the soil, and nothing can exceed the wretchedness of the people. Several conspiracies have been lately detected; and among others, a very extensive one at Seville, in consequence of which numerous arrests have taken place, including many of the higher orders of the clergy. An attempt has been lately made by the *apostolic* party to procure the re-establishment of the Inquisition, in order to obtain the immense estates formerly in its possession; but all their manœvres were ineffectual, the king refusing to accede

to their proposition. It seems that the king himself wishes to augment his coffers by the sale of these estates, and has despatched a messenger to the Pope to obtain his permission to sell them. The clergy seeing that their hold even upon their present estates is very precarious, have recently formed the project of elevating the Infant Don Carlos to the throne, and the abdication of the king is now freely spoken of from many quarters. The London Courier, of August 30th, says, "There has evidently been discovered some extensive and serious conspiracy in the southern provinces of the Peninsula, but nothing is allowed to transpire by which it can be known with certainty what are its objects The real truth is, Spain has no government—we had almost said no king."—*N. Y Observer.*

An intelligent American writes from Spain, that it was believed there, that a civil war in the United States would inevitably grow out of the recent *Presidential election*, and Spain then recover her colonies. In addition, all the more loyal subjects of Ferdinand were under the impression that the Holy Alliance had directed the American people to name a king for themselves, it being time that they should be brought within the happy pale of the European system.—*Nat. Gaz.*

FROM THE BOGOTA PAPERS.

To His Excellency, the Vice-President of the Republic of Colombia

SIR:—I yesterday received, with unspeakable joy, the glorious communication which your Excellency did me the honour to address me, announcing the recognition of Colombia, by the Mistress of Nations, Great Britain. I congratulate myself, my country, and your Excelleney, at the termination of an enterprise, which crowns the people with blessings, the soldiers with laurels, and the government with glory, which has been the architect of this great work. The army in the field, and your Excellency in the administration, are the authors of the existence and of the freedom of Colombia. The former gave life to the soil of their fathers and of their children; and your Excellency gave it liberty, by causing the laws to be respected in the midst of the clash of arms and the clanking of chains. Your Excellency has solved the most difficult problem in politics—whether a people of slaves can become free. Your Excellency, therefore, is entitled to the gratitude of Colombia and of the human race; I beg your Excellency to accept of mine, both as a soldier and a citizen.

I request your Excellency to receive the sentiments of my distinguished consideration and respect.

BOLIVAR.

Arequipa, June 3, 1825.

The Caracas Colombiano to the 21st ultimo, has been received at Philadelphia. It contains an official letter from General Sucre, dated Arequipa, April 27, 1825, which announces the surrender of Col. Valdez, with the *last* hostile Spanish force that remained in Peru. This Valdez was surnamed Barbarucho, from an oath which he had taken not to cut his beard until the Patriot cause was crushed! Sucre remarks, that from the 9th of September to the 9th of April, and from Ayacuho to Potosi, eighteen thousand "soldiers of despotism," had been put *hors de combat.*

The following articles are extracts from the *Colombiano:*

"We are requested to state that Joseph Lancaster has received a second letter from General Bolivar, enclosing bills of exchange for 20,000 dollars, and letters of advice for the Peruvian agents in London.

"General Bolivar was in Yea, near Cusco, on the 19th of April.

"The Lancasterian School, under the patronage of Bolivar, will be in a state

for public examination in the course of a month."—*Nat. Gaz.*

MARKETS.

We have have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated Sept. 16.—*N. Y. Spec*

Cotton.—The import of Cotton, last week, was 11,800 bales, and the sales, 14 700, of which 3,500 were taken on speculation, and 2,500 for exportation. The public sale of 4,000 bales on the 9th having gone off well, the market afterwards assumed an improving aspect, and it has continued to do so since.

The number of unemployed hands belonging to the woollen trade, at and near Bradford, Eng. in consequence of combination and turn-out, amounts to 30,000! The operative woollen manufacturers at Bradford have informed their masters that they shall be enabled "to stand out six or seven years!" having received promises of support from various parts of the kingdom.

Fragments of Diodorus Siculus.—They write from Rome that M. Angelo Maio, celebrated for his discoveries, has now made more considerable ones; the extensive fragments of lost books of *Polybius* and of *Diodorus*, have been discovered under the writing of some more modern ecclesiastical work. They speak even of a whole book of Diodorus, containing valuable details respecting the Phœnicians. M. Maio has collected also considerable fragments of Menander.

Extraordinary Phenomenon — One day, during the late hot weather, several acres of land, the property of G. Boreham, Esq. at Haverhill, Suffolk, was suddenly covered by myriads of small snails, with beautiful variegated shells. The circumstance is the more singular from their being unaccompanied by rain on their arrival. The land is still covered with them, and in many places six inches thick.—*Lond. pap.*

The first American attempt, of which we have any record, to impart medical knowledge by the dissection of the human body, was made in New York, in the year 1750.—There are seventeen Medical schools in the United States, in which nearly two thousand young men, from different quarters of the country, attend lectures delivered respectively by more than eighty of our most eminent physicians and surgeons.—The *State Medical Societies* are twenty in number, and most of them have branches in the different districts or counties. There are twelve periodical medical journals: more than two hundred hospitals and other infirmaries for the sick: and it has been computed that the number of regular physicians is not less than 10,000.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Railway to take vessels out of the water is found so useful *at Salem*, and so fully occupied, that another one is to be built immediately, near Crowninshield's wharf. A Rail Way, on the same plan, is to be built at Portland and one in New-York.—*Nat. Gaz.*

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21.

The long promised and twice deferred ascent of Madame Johnson in a balloon from Castle Garden, took place yesterday afternoon at about 5 o'clock, and it well rewarded the curiosity of the thousands gathered in the garden, on the battery, and the adjoining house tops to see it.

The intrepid female took her place in the car, when all was ready for departure, with the most undisturbed composure, and at the moment of being launched on her perilous voyage, exhibited not the slightest emotion of doubt or alarm. The wind being fresh, and the air dry and elastic, the balloon rose with astonishing rapidity, and took a

direction over Long Island. The dauntless traveller, while her motions could yet be perceived, was occupied in throwing out ballast, as if intent on soaring to the loftiest height. She did indeed reach a greater height than any balloon we have before seen, and consequently from the approach of night, and the proximity of the ocean, fears were entertained for her safety. These however were relieved about 9 o'clock, by her appearance in person at Castle Garden, having landed on a salt marsh, back of Flatlands, on Long Island, distant about 7 miles from Brooklyn, and only a few minutes journey from the ocean. Many persons were speedily at hand so lend her assistance, and she suffered no other inconvenience than that of ducking in the pond where she alighted.

THE COMET.

This is not the comet which performs its revolution 1205 days, and which bears the name of Encke, the first who determined its elements. Dr. Bowditch, speaking of Encke's comet, which is said now to be visible in Europe, observes, that in 1795 it was about 3 min. in diameter, not well defined, and without any tail or nucleus. In 1805, it appeared as a star of the fourth magnitude, with a nucleus and a very faint tail 2 deg. 30 min. in length. Encke's comet moves direct—the one now visible retrogrades. The node of the former is 334 deg. 33 min.—that of the latter 61 deg. 18 min.

Encke's comet will soon be visible to the naked eye, in a clear atmosphere, not far from the constellation Andromeda. At 10 it may now be seen with a telescope near the zenith. It promises to exhibit some interesting phenomena.—*Columbian Star.*

Messrs. Swords, of New-York, have republished from the London copy brought out by the ship Leeds, a Sermon preached by Bishop Hobart, before the English Protestant congregation at Rome, on occasion of a collection for the WALDENSES.—*N. Y. Obs.*

HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE.

The annual commencement of Hampden Sidney College was held on the 28th September. The degree of A. B. was conferred on thirteen young gentlemen; and the degree of A M. on eight.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq. of Richmond. This is the first Doctorate ever conferred by this College.

Peter M'Vickar, A. M. was elected Professor of Mathematics; and Wm. B. Chittenden, A. B. was appointed Tutor.

From the National Journal.

On the Race run on the N. Y. Course, on the 3d of Ocober, 1825, by Mr Lynch's filly Ariel, against Doctor Wyche's colt La Fayette.

What wonder, that Ariel should beat La Fayette!
'Tis clear, without reasoning, or rhyming, or punning,
That whether by foes or by rivals beset,
La Fayette, young or old, ne'er was given to *running*.

At the Friends' Meeting House, in Durham, Maine, on the 29th ult. Elijah and Reuben Cole, twin brothers, married Elizabeth and Mary Jones, twin sisters, and daughters of Edward Jones, of Brunswick.—*Nat. Gaz.*

MARRIED,

In this town, Oct 12, *Mr John Frost,* to *Miss Elizabeth Taylor.*

In this town, Oct. 24, *Mr John Byrne,* to *Miss Jane Park.*

In this county, Oct. 27, *Mr. Julius M. Clark,* to *Miss Lucy Ann Slaughter.*

POETRY.

An Epitaph in Hollington Church-Yard, Sussex England.

Tempus fuit crede mihi,
Ut stas, sic ego steti;
Mortui visi, tunc, a me.
Ut ego sum heu! nunc a te.
Tempus erit, tu jacebis.
Parque mihi vilis eris,
Cum ita stratus juxta me,
Alii tunc inspicient te.

TRANSLATION.

Time was I stood as thou dost now,
And viewed the dead as thou dost me;
In time thou'lt lie as low as I,
And others stand and look at thee.

THE DEATH OP THE CHRISTIAN.

The five lines annexed are from the pen of the Rt. Rev. Bish. Heber; to whose poetic talents and religious feeling we are indebted for some of our richest specimens of this kind of composition.

Thou art gone to the grave,—but we will not deplore thee,
Tho' sorrows and darkness encompass the tomb,
The Saviour has passed through its portals before thee,
And the lamp of his love is thy guide thro' the gloom.

Thou art gone to the grave,—we no longer behold thee,
Nor tread the rough path of the world by thy side;
But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold thee,
And sinners may hope, since the Sinless has died.

Thou art gone to the grave,—and its mansion forsaking,
Perhaps thy tried spirit in doubt lingered long;
But the sunshine of heaven beamed bright on thy waking,
And the song which thou heard'st was the seraphim's song.

Thou art gone to the grave,—but 'twere wrong to deplore thee,
When God was thy ransom, thy guardian, thy guide;
He gave thee, and took thee, and soon will restore thee,
Where death has no sting, since thy Saviour has died.

[*Family Visitor.*

FUNERAL HYMN—*By John Bowring.*

'Clay to clay, and dust to dust!'
Let them mingle—for they must!
Give to earth the earthly clod,
For the spirit 's fled to God.

Dust to dust, and clay to clay!
Ashes now with ashes lay!
Earthly mould to earth be given,
For the spirit 's fled to heaven.

Never more shall midnight's damp
Darken round this mortal lamp;
Never more shall noon day's glance
Search this mortal countenance.

Deep the pit and cold the bed.
Where the spoils of death are laid;
Stiff the curtains, chill the gloom
Of man's melancholy tomb.

Look aloft! the spirit 's risen—
Death cannot the soul imprison:
'Tis in heaven that spirits dwell,
Glorious, though invisible.

Thither let us turn our view;
Peace is there and comfort too:
There shall those we love be found,
Tracing joy's eternal round.

THOMAS T. SKILLMAN

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